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U N I T E D S T A T E S I N T E L L I G E N C E B O A R D

COMMITTEE ON DOCUMENTATION

TASK TEAM VIII - PHOTO CHIP

Minutes of the Sixth Session, 8 - 12 February 1965

Members or Their Representatives Present

25X1 DIA - [redacted] Chairman
CIA -
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ARMY - Lt. Col. James Bloom
- Lt. Col. James Mylar
- Mr. Ben Adams
AIR FORCE - Lt. Col. Eugene Tighe, Jr. (SAC)
- Maj. Melvin Tiemann (SAC)
- Capt. Edward Heinz (TAC)
- Maj. Thomas E. Mongno (TAC)
- Capt. Ev Biery, AFNIN
NAVY - Mr. Thomas Seymour
25X1 CSS - [redacted] Secretary

1. The ACIC Briefing. The briefing of the first day was on the ACIC mission and products responsive thereto, on the Shoe Lace Program, and on the existing ACIC photo chip system. This was followed by a briefing by Mr. William Gold on the ACIC Intelligence Data Handling System and the role of the ACIC photo chip program therein. As a result of the high interest of the team in these matters, the balance of the schedule was adapted by Mr. Gold to bring out special aspects of the general photo chip problem. One tour was cancelled to permit concentration on specific areas of interest. The team was briefed by a special group during lunch, and two informal discussions of special chip applications and related activities were set up.

2. Of special interest were the Micro Master (approximately 4" x 6") file of about 235,000 photo chips and a Precise Installation Position (PIP) file of 70mm x 100mm chips. ACIC has contracted to the Planning Research Corporation the task of conducting a system study which has identified and considered 43 files of common interest among ACIC, the Naval Oceanographic Office and the Army Map Service. The photo chip problem from the ACIC point of view is being included in this study. The initial PRC report is due in ACIC by April 1, 1965. The Chairman asked that the results

of this study be made available to the Photo Chip Team as soon as possible, and Mr. Gold agreed to do this. Mr. Gold also agreed to produce an informal paper covering the ACIC general experience in the photo chip field and elaborate upon those points of special interest to the team which we were not able to pursue adequately because of time limitations. It was agreed that this informal report should be forwarded to the team Secretary through regular Air Force channels. The Chairman and the Secretary agreed to provide further guidance on the content of this paper, if needed. The Chairman and Mr. Gold discussed with Col. Ericksen, ACIC Commander, the merits of having regular participation by ACIC in the Photo Chip Team inquiry. The Chairman stressed the advantages of having ACIC knowledge and experience brought to bear during the inquiry and drafting stages rather than only at the formal report review point. Col. Ericksen agreed to consider this.

3. The SAC Briefing. The team spent the bulk of its time examing and discussing SAC's primary photographic analytic data base which consists of more than 30,000 chips. These chips are stored in transparent acetate sleeves approximately 4" x 5" in size. The data base in stored in Diebold rotary (or drum) files and is broken down according to numbered WAC chart locations. Storage and retrieval are performed manually by Photo Interpreters with area of interest responsibility. The team also examined the large collateral target data files which are maintained in the research center. The explanation of close collaboration between ACIC and SAC in the initial and in-depth exploitation of photography and related materials for target support purposes was especially valuable to the chip inquiry as was the heightened appreciation of the relationship between the use of photographic and related materials for targeting purposes and for aeronautical chart construction and navigation. Of special interest was the SAC technique for producing instant chips from a rear-projection screen. The team also toured several other specialized data handling systems supporting functions unique to SAC. In general, the SAC tour was extremely valuable in illustrating the many and varied applications being made of photographic information, the need for lattitude in any photo chip standardization scheme to permit local operational flexibility, and in high-lighting the time-urgency inherent in an operational use of photographic information as compared to use for research and analysis in depth.

4. The Working Session at SAC. Much of the scheduled working session of one full day was used up waiting in airports for delayed or cancelled flights, and in adding on special chip application tours at SAC. The team discussed briefly the significance of the chip applications and related activities examined at ACIC and SAC. Lt. Col. James Bloom made an inspired, forward looking, presentation of the current chip applications in the mapping and charting field so far as ground forces are concerned. He outlined some of the difficulties, both technological and organizational, to be surmounted. And, he explained some of the ramification in chip standardization, in just the mapping and charting field, including various US government organizations, NATO countries and some other friendly countries. In the general discussion following, it was agreed that the next team session should be held at NPIC on March 8-9-10-11-and 12, and that the bulk of the session should be devoted to follow-on briefings that would provide further insights into the variations and complexities of the manifold photo chip applications.

Lt. Col. Bloom agreed to arrange a tour/briefing of the Army Map Service and Geodesy Intelligence Mapping Research and Development Agency. The Chairman agreed to make arrangements for a preliminary IOIS briefing. 25X1 [redacted] agreed to provide the facilities for the team, and to contact some additional briefing prospects.

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Secretary